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Sample of Peasant Weaving from the XVII Century.

361 of "Garden City". The social problem is solved here in noteworthy fashion,
288 for although more than half the population is dependent on industry, it has no proletariat.

In grappling with its problems, the town has, of course, been helped by its
133 favourable geographical position. The winter sport resort of Bödele which is easily reached by a picturesque road brings life to Dornbirn as soon as the white carpet covers the ground. In summer its chief attraction is a beautiful and sinister gorge which is reached by a romantic artificial flight of steps—the Rappenlochschlucht. Closed in by walls of rock which tower vertically to a height of several hundred feet, crossed far above by a bridge, the turbulent mountain waters far below foam and roar through the gorge. The spectacle is well calculated to awaken a wholesome respect for the might of those forces which give shape and form to surrounding nature, and through her to our own lives.

133 From the tree-covered summit the hoary keep of Neu-Ems Castle overlooks
712 the valley of the Rhine. The steep crag commanding the town bears the ruins of Alt-Ems, before its destruction in the Appenzeller War one of the greatest castles of the German Reich, equal in size to the famous Wartburg. The palace built by Count Kaspar still stands today at the foot of the Castle Rock. A number of other buildings and historic names lend to Dornbirn that magic of departed grandeur which always lingers around historic walls and ancient monuments.

133 THE GARDEN OF VORARLBERG.
In the midst of the plain through which flows the Rhine rises the Kummenberg, a witness to the activity of the Rhine Valley Glacier in the Ice Age. To the south its tree-covered

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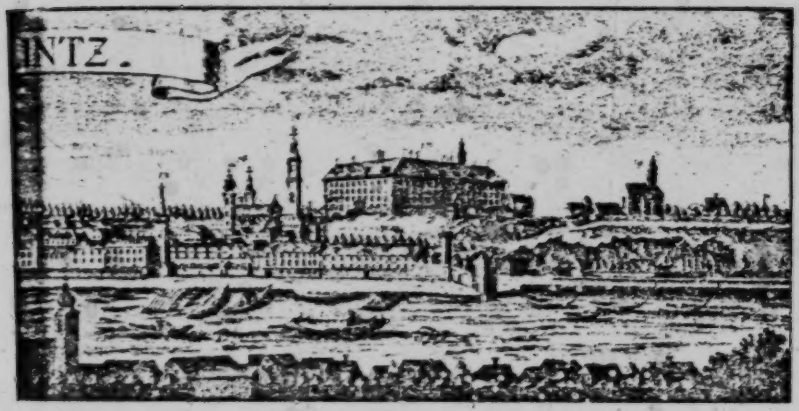

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importance to decline, but on the other hand production on a large scale was planned for the whole district. A conduit for dissolved salt in solution was constructed from Hallstatt to Ischl and later extended to Ebensee, thus laying the foundations for an industrial development, the principles of which are still valid today.

A difficulty inseparable from the recovering of salt was the considerable amount of wood required. The two salt-pans at Hallstatt in which the solution was evaporated needed 380 cubic metres of wood per week. Gradually but surely the forests disappeared, for apart from the need of fuel for the pans, building and mining timber was also necessary. In the middle of the 18th century Hallstatt had a consumption of 88,000 tons of wood per year. These proved the maximum figures for salt production. The discovery of the salt mountain at Ischl and the subsequent laying of the salt-solution conduit saved the forests of the Hallstättersee.

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In 1750 the transport of salt underwent a great change through the regulating of the Traun. From now on the bleached. At Rohrbach and Neufelden the country opens out. Hops flourish on long poles and the Mühl is dammed to form a lake, the falls of which produce much needed water-power.

The wide ribbon of the Danube borders the Mühlviertel on the southern side, but the wild Urgebirge impedes the river's course, forcing it into creeks and side-arms. So were created the confined, deeply forested Danube narrows from Bavaria to beyond Lower Austria. A journey through those romantic reaches of the great river is not easily forgotten.

THE CAPITAL. Linz is a retiring town, a coy beauty. Anyone arriving from the railway station will not appreciate it. Nor will the motorist, if he follows the main road passing the iron foundry. The proper way to arrive at Linz is to land from the Danube. Then you will take it to your heart, for Linz is born of the Danube. St. Martin-über-dem-Felsen is its most ancient church.

The castle is an outpost. It has seen many changes, from monastery to castle, later to a

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712 princely residence and then to barracks. Since the time of Rudolf II it has stood, a massive block-house, above the town. The old town lies at the foot of the mountain, where the little houses start to rise towards larger ones. The growth of Linz dates from the establishment of its market; originally it was just a broad street adorned with lime-trees and wells, an example of the interpenetration of town and country. The middle-class houses of the square speak of old-fashioned comfort. Narrow house fronts conceal long courtyards with ornately arched entrances. The Rathaus with its baroque façade and octagonal tower is hardly more noticeable than other buildings.

Linz has always been a bourgeois town. Each stone proclaims that this is no creation of monarchs, that this is a town of self-satisfied middle-class folk. Its history is a record of industrious citizens.

The northern porch of the fine Diet Hall reminds one of the great days of the 16th century. During the Reformation Johannes Kepler taught here and wrote his first work, the "Harmony of the World". The severely monastic renaissance buildings contrast with the elaborate baroque outlines of the Jesuit Church. Ignoring the busy bustle of nearby factories, the charm of this town of free burghers lies in its quiet and dreamy atmosphere, the baroque note of the buildings on the main road and the hour when the far-famed women and girls of Linz stroll of an evening on the main square and along the Danube banks.

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361 UP THE DANUBE. Linz and (on the opposite bank) Urfahr are suitable points of embarkation for Danube steamer trips. The adjacent slopes of Frein- and Pöstlingberg, to which the little suburban houses on the river banks cling like birds'-nests, confine the bed of the stream at the start. The steamer passes between the impressive Kalvarienbergkirche and the slender tower of Puchenau, following the curve of the legend-haunted Kürnberg, in the forests of which are the walls of an ancient, weather-beaten refuge from invaders. Above the far-flung wall of mountains lies the Cistercian monastery of Wilhering. Built during the Crusades on an isolated strip of river bank, it was rebuilt after a disastrous fire with all the splendour of Austrian rococo.

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First let us visit the basket weavers of the beautiful Rabnitz Valley and the potters of Stoob where the ancient craft of pottery is still carried on by hand. Then let us cross to Raiding. Here the small house is still standing where a great man in the world of music first saw the light of day—Franz Liszt. He was triumphant the world over, from Russia to France and England. Everywhere the smiles of lovely women welcomed him but more and more he was affected by that melancholy which is reflected in the verses of Lenau. The latter had connections with the Burgenland through his mother; his lyrics won as many friends for the land of the *Puszta* as did the Hungarian rhapsodies of Liszt.

Basket-Weaver.

131 Past Ritzing, where the surface belongs to the Burgenland but the coal below it to Hungary, because the tunnels of Brennberg, near Ödenburg, burrow below the frontier, our way leads us to Sieggraben. This is the home of the Semmelweis family, whose most famous son brought salvation from the scourge of puerperal fever to the child-bearing mothers of all times. From here the road climbs to the summit of the Rosaliengebirge, where a view opens towards the east across the Wulka Plain, taking in Ödenburg and the Neusiedler Lake and westwards, the Bucklige Welt, Wiener Neustadt and the Leitha.

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Village Drummer.

On the Leitha also lies the battlefield of 1246. Friedrich the Quarrelsome, last of the Babenbergs, made the territory which had formerly belonged to the Mark of the Carolingians the subject of his first demands.

The Burgenland was long contested. Not for nothing do the many churches in its pleasant villages stand on commanding heights, surrounded by walls which give them the appearance of fortresses, and not for nothing were the many castles and fortified towers set up.

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The days of the Turkish invasions brought poverty and desolation to the land, but at the same time a new population which was fleeing from the Turks and found a new home in the Burgenland—the Croats. From Kroboteck in the district of Jennersdorf through Stinatz, Punkitz, Podgoria and Kroatisch-Minihof there